

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 JEFF OLBERG, an individual, *et al.*,

11 v.
12 Plaintiffs,

13 ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY, an
14 Defendants.

CASE NO. C18-0573-JCC

ORDER

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16 This matter comes before the Court on the parties' joint submission pursuant to Western
17 District of Washington Local Civil Rule 37(a)(2) (Dkt. No. 76). Plaintiffs seek an order
18 compelling Defendants Allstate Insurance Company and Allstate Fire and Casualty Company to
19 produce documents and information relating to regulatory action, customer complaints, lawsuits,
20 and adjusting practices related to Plaintiffs' allegations that Defendants undervalue total loss
21 motor vehicle insurance claims. (*See id.*) Having thoroughly considered the parties' briefing and
22 the relevant record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and hereby DENIES the motion
23 for the reasons explained herein.

24 **I. BACKGROUND**

25 Plaintiffs bring a putative class action suit on behalf of Washington insureds against
26 Defendants, asserting a variety of Washington state law claims arising from Defendants' alleged

1 erroneous valuations of total loss vehicles. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 50.) Plaintiffs seek an order
 2 compelling Defendants to produce documents related to regulatory activity, customer
 3 complaints, and lawsuits outside of Washington State. (*See* Dkt. No. 76 at 2.) Plaintiffs assert
 4 that “[t]he fact that these practices are misleading consumers in any state is relevant to Allstate’s
 5 [sic] state of mind as it carries out these practices in Washington.” (*Id.*) Plaintiffs also claim the
 6 discovery is “relevant to show the deceptive nature of the practices at issue.” (*Id.* at 2–3.)
 7 Plaintiffs further seek information regarding Defendants’ “adjusting practices outside of
 8 Washington State—namely, information as to whether [they] appl[y] condition adjustments to
 9 comparable vehicles in other states,” arguing that evidence showing that Defendants have
 10 refrained from doing so in other states while continuing to do so in Washington is relevant to
 11 Plaintiffs’ claims of bad faith and consumer deception. (*Id.* at 3.)¹ Defendants argue that
 12 Plaintiffs seek to certify a class of Washington policyholders and bring claims arising under
 13 Washington law, and therefore the discovery Plaintiffs seek is irrelevant, inadmissible, and
 14 disproportionate to the needs of the case. (*See id.*)

15 **II. DISCUSSION**

16 Discovery motions are strongly disfavored. “Parties may obtain discovery regarding any
 17 nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the
 18 needs of the case.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). “Relevant information for purposes of discovery is
 19 information ‘reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.’” *Survivor
 20 Media, Inc. v. Survivor Prods.*, 406 F.3d 625, 635 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P.
 21 26(b)(1)). In addressing the proportionality of discovery, the Court considers “the importance of

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 23 ¹ Plaintiffs assert that their Requests for Production Nos. 9, 15, 16, 22, and 23 and
 24 Interrogatory No. 36 are at issue in this motion. (*See* Dkt. No. 76-1.) Defendants state that
 25 Request for Production No. 22 is no longer in dispute as Defendants have already responded and
 26 the parties have agreed that it has been addressed. (*See* Dkt. Nos. 76 at 4, 76-1 at 3–4, 77-2 at 2,
 78-1 at 2.) Plaintiffs agree that Request for Production No. 22 is no longer in dispute “as long as
 Allstate’s response is not limited by the objection to the geographic scope of discovery.” (Dkt.
 No. 76 at 16 n.8.)

1 the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant
 2 information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and
 3 whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit." *Id.* If
 4 requested discovery is not answered, the requesting party may move for an order compelling
 5 such discovery. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(1). The Court has broad discretion to decide whether to
 6 compel disclosure of discovery. *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. General Motors Corp.*, 307
 7 F.3d 1206, 1211 (9th Cir. 2002).

8 Plaintiffs seek to represent "all those insured under automobile insurance policies issued
 9 in the State of Washington" and bring claims arising under Washington law. (*See generally* Dkt.
 10 No. 50.) But the discovery requests at issue are unbounded by geographical limits, (*see generally*
 11 Dkt. No. 76-1), and Plaintiffs explicitly seek discovery related to regulatory activity, customer
 12 complaints, lawsuits, and adjusting practices outside of Washington, (*see* Dkt. No. 76 at 2). Such
 13 discovery does not meet the low bar of relevance to this case. It concerns policyholders outside
 14 of the proposed class and insurance policies that are not at issue in this case. And any claims
 15 described in the discovery would arise under different statutes and would be evaluated under
 16 different standards. *See Surfivor Media*, 406 F.3d at 635; *Lundquist et al. v. First National Ins.*
 17 *Co. of America et al.*, Case No. C18-0573-RJB, Dkt. No. 140 at 5–6 (W.D. Wash. 2019); *see also*
 18 *Erickson v. Biogen*, Case No. C18-1029-JCC, Dkt. No. 40 at 5–6 (W.D. Wash. 2019)
 19 (finding that discovery requests seeking "identification and documentation of all grievances
 20 made to the government by employees of Defendant on a nationwide scale" were not relevant to
 21 the plaintiff's claims of illegal discrimination and retaliation against her); *Mauna Kea Beach*
 22 *Hotel Corp. v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, 2009 WL 1227850, slip op. at 5 (D. Haw. 2009) (finding
 23 that defendant insurer's handling of claims in other states was not relevant, as such claims were
 24 "based upon violations of a state statute in a different state with a different insured and possibly
 25 different standards").

26 Further, even assuming that Plaintiffs' sought discovery is marginally relevant,

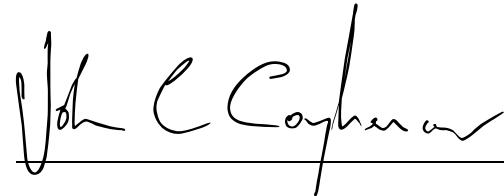
1 Defendants have established that it is not proportional to the needs of the case. The discovery is
2 of limited importance in resolving the issues presented, and there is a strong likelihood that the
3 burden of the discovery's production would far outweigh its benefit. *See Surfivor Media*, 406
4 F.3d at 635.

5 **III. CONCLUSION**

6 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' request for an order to compel (Dkt. No. 76) is
7 DENIED.

8 DATED this 3rd day of December 2019.

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John C. Coughenour
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE